Squire. Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.) addressed the Senate in advocacy of the amendment of which he gave notice on October 10. This amendment proposes to allow the owners of silver builion to have it coined into standard silver dollars at the present ratio of 16 to 1; receiving standard silver dollars for it to the amount of the commercial value of the bullion, the difference to be retained as a reserve fund by the Treasury. This coinage is not to exceed \$2,000,000 a month, and is to stop when the aggregate amounts to \$100,000,000. The sliver dollars are to be a full legal tender, and no certificates are to be issued to represent them. The purchase clause of the Sherman act is to be repealed. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be authorized to issue bonds, payable after five years, and bearing interest not to exceed 4 per cent to the amount of \$200,000,000, for the purpose of maintaining all the money of the United States at par with the gold dollar. He had endeavored, he said, in offering his amendment to find that middle path which is the path of safety. Originally he had been for repeal, and was so now. There was no reasonable excuse for the Senate, like Nero, fiddling further over the subject. There had been a timidity about acting on the subject of a bond issue the authority for which, he had no doubt, existed), when, if action had been taken, the present panic, he believed, would have been averted.

At the close of Mr. Squire's speech, the House bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River between New-York and New-Jersey was reported from the Committee on Commerce and placed on the calendar.

The Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed. the bullion, the difference to be retained as a re

The Urgency Deficiency Appropriation bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed.

The Silver Purchase Repeal bill was then again taken up; and Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) began another instalment of his very voluminous speech, although he said he did not wish to prolong the debate. He asserted that in all the newspaper articles published and all the speeches made in favor of repeal, it had not been pointed out how the country could be benefited by the proposed legislation.

Mr. Paimer (Dem., III.) made several ineffectual attempts to corner Mr. Stewart into a declaration of whether he really desired to have a silver standard, and was finally told that if he would sit down Mr. Stewart would try to tell him what he wanted. The Illinois Senator sat down, but did not seem to be particularly enlightened by the Nevada Senator's explanation. He was soon on his feet again, engaged in an argument as to bi-metallism.

Mr. Stewart yielded the floor to Mr. Frye (Rep., Maine), who reported back from the Committee on Commerce the House Joint resolution for the reporting, marking and removal of derelicts in the North Atlantic Ocean (by international agreement), and the House bill appropriating \$15,00 for a steam revenue cutter of the first-class for use on the New-England coast. They were explained briefly by Mr. Frye and were passed.

Mr. Stewart again resumed the floor and went on with his speech. When he came to talk about the act of 1873, which he said demonetized silver, he was asked by Mr. Palmer if he had not voted for it. He had done so ignorantly. Every Senator and member but one (meaning Mr. Stewarn) had been deceived. No man who had voted for it knowingly would ever be forgiven, either in this world or the ext. (Laughter.)

In the further course of his speech, Mr. Stewart came to the denoaction of English influence, ex-

ever be forgiven, either in this world or the next. (Laughter.)

In the further course of his speech, Mr. Stewart came to the denunciation of English influence, exerted, as he said, in the Senate. He had not got half through that point when he was stopped by Mr. Palmer with an indignant protest against such statement.

Mr. Palmer with an indignant protest against such a statement.

"I am very glad," Mr. Stewart replied, "that the Senator shows spirit. If he had knowledge equal to his wit he would be a very considerable man." (Laughter.)

Mr. Stewart continued for some time longer declaiming against England, and, as he showed no sign of coming to an end, Mr. Voorhees, who had been exercising his patience for over an hour, asked him whether he would yield for a recess, Mr. Stewart consented, with the remark that he would not be able to conclude to-night, and so, at 5:55, the Senate took a recess till II to-morrow morning.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE. RESOLUTIONS ON THE CHAPLAIN'S DEATH-DIS-CUSSION OF THE BANKRUPTCY BILL CONTINUED.

Washington, Oct. 26.-The House met at 12 o clock and prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Smithson, who invoked support and consolation for the family of the Rev. Samuel W. Haddaway, Chaplain of

the House, who died this morning.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) introduced a resoluare Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) introduced a resolu-tion expressing the sorrow of the House at the death of its chaplain, and moved that the Speaker appoint a committee to attend the funeral. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Compton, Richardson (Tenn.), Dingley, Kyle, Cockrell, Curtis (N. Y.), and Cobb (Ala.)

The joint resolution tendering the acknowledgement of the Government and people of the United States to the various foreign governments that have participated in the Columbian Exposition, as amended by the Senate, was called up and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), chairman of the

Committee on Printing, offered a joint resolution providing that after the beginning of the regular session of the Lilld Congress—that is, after the first Monday in December—all engrossed and enrolled bills and joint resolutions should be printed instead of being written. This method, Mr. Richardson explained, would obviate, to a great extent, the likelihood of errors creeping into the

when the morning hour expired, the House, on motion of Mr. Oates (Dem., Ala.), resolved itself of the Bankruptcy bill. Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) took the floor in advocacy of the measure. His reof making him understand the bill. His remarks indicated that any attempt at explanation acted

of making him understand the bill. His remarks indicated that any attempt at explanation acted like a red flag on a mad buil. He (Mr. Boatner) was trying to expose the utter fallacy of the premises and conclusions of the gentleman from Alabama; but he believed it impossible to make any impression on him.

Mr. Balley (Dem., Tex.) interrupted to say that if a man falls honestly and indicates preferred creditors in order to project some poor person who has befriended him, he would be refused a discharge under the provisions of the bill, and would be called a bankrupt. Mr. Boatner replied that the section of the bill to which Mr. Balley aliuded referred to unlawful preferences. Mr. Boatner closed by saying that the proposed bill, with certain amendments which might be introduced hereafter, was a wise and beneficial measure, and should become a law. In his State (Louislana) a similar law was it, force and had protected many an honest man and saved him from being declared bankrupt, it was impossible, he said, that the bill, if it should become a law, could work any harm to the farmer class; but it would enable many a man who has been struggling under a load of debt to free himself and once more stand erect.

Mr. Balley asked Mr. Boatner if he would answer a hypothetical question before he took his seat. He supposed a case where a man had falled, and among his creditors were a poor widow and a rich man. Where would be the equity in a law which should make those two equal? He thought that any bill which forbade the assignor to make this poor women a preferred creditor would be a most unjust bill.

Mr. Boatner replied that he was not surprised that a man so gallant as the young member from Texas should prefer the widow, but the majority of debtors were not so gallant, and ninety-nine out of 109 would stand of of the widow and stand in with the rich man. claughter).

Mr. Kyle (Dem., Mirs.) took the floor and spoke against the pending bill. Mr. Warner (Dem., N. Y.) spoke in favor of the bill. Creditors had their rights as

of such a law had become more evident year by year.

Mr. Brosius (Rep., Penn.) defended the bill. The principle was a sound one, he said, and the commercial situation of the country required the passage of such a law. He quoted the opinions of Judge Storey and Daniel Webster, who both spoke of the necessity for the enactment of such a measure. The presence of similar laws on the statute books of the various States did not go to the root of the evil.

When Mr. Brosius ceased speaking, at 4:45, the House adjourned.

SOME CHANGES DESIRED BY THE ADMINISTRA-TION WHICH THE SENATE COMMITTEE

WILL NOT AGREE TO.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a special meeting this morning for the purpose of considering the Chinese Exclusion act recently passed by the House. The most interesting part of the meeting was the appearance of Secretary Gresham, to urge certain changes in the measure. While it has been retary Gresham this morning tends to discredit that statement. Mr. Gresham urged the committee to eliminate from the present bill all those sections defining "laborers," "merchants," etc., and report the bill with a provision for the sin-pie extension of the time for registration for six months. Although Mr. Gresham made an earnest presentation of the case, the committee did not agree with him, and it is understood that the Secretary went away with the impression that he had accomplished little. The majority of the committee is in favor of eliminating the feature of the bill providing for photographs, but it is hardly likely that more will be done. There has been a disposition in some quarters to postpone action on the bill until the regular session in December, but it is known that the Administration is exceedingly anxious that the bill should be disposed of at the earliest possible moment.

CHAIRMAN M'RAE BACKS DOWN. Washington, Oct. 25 (Special).—Chairman McRae, of the Committee on Public Lands, to-day conlighted to withdraw the bill "To Protect Public tien.

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with Pneumonia! RIKER'S Exunconditional repeal of that Cough and Cold! Get a bottle quickly and cheat the doctor and undertaker of many dollars. Riker's Expectorant is the only remedy that guarantees to cure or refund your money. Only 60 cts. a bottle, of your druggist or at

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Forest Reservations." He evidently realizes that there is no hope of forcing that extraordinary measure through the House of Representatives in the absence of a quorum or without fuller dis-cussion than it can receive in the morning hour, and he probably regrets his attempts in that behalf on account of the public attention which has thereby been attracted to it. Much curiosity has been excited as to the source and nature of the influences that are behind the measure, inasmuch as the Representatives from the States whose people are most deeply and directly concerned are unanimously opposed to it. in the absence of a quorum or without fuller dis

DRAFT OF THE TARIFF BILL.

CHAIRMAN WILSON SAYS THAT IT HAS

BEEN COMPLETED.

FOR NOR ANY CHANGE IN THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Oct. 26.-"The first draft of the Tariff bill has been completed, but of course you will understand that it is merely a provisional one," was Chairman Wilson's reply to an inquiry by a Tribune

INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

correspondent this forenoon.
"I suppose you could not furnish me with a copy?"
suggested the correspondent.
"Oh, no, of course not. In fact, I have not yet

seen one in print myself," was the reply.

"Perhaps you will not object to saying whether or not the draft contains any provisions relating to proposed changes in the internal revenue laws." "No, it does not."

"I suppose that, in case any such changes are proposed, they will be embodied in the same bill with the new tariff schedules?"
"Well, yes, I presume it will be the judgment of
the committee to put all in the same bill."

"Can you indicate approximately when the bill will be reported to the House?"

"Not very well, for it will depend a good deal upon circumstances. If Congress should adjourn so that we could work eight or ten hours a day without interruption, we could get on faster. In that case the Treasury Department also would probably be able sooner to compile and furnish certain material and information for which we have asked and which we have not yet received."

NO REPORT UNTIL THE REGULAR SUSSION. It may not be unfair to infer from the foregoing statement that Chairman Wilson is inclined to the opinion that the bill will not be reported to the House until after the beginning of the regular session in December, and it may be added that, if the experience of the past is a fair criterion, the reporting of the bill at so early a date as December 19 will be evidence of great diligence and industry on the part of the Democratic majority of the Ways and Means Committee. The Tariff bill of 1890 was not reported to the House until April 18, although the Committee on Ways and Means, which framed it, had been appointed early in December, 1889. That committee was a strong one, and it certainly was not lacking either in industry or diligence. It did, however, allow more time for hearings than the present committee has, and it also reported another important bill—the Customs Administration bill—which was passed before the Tariff bill was

reported to the House.

Of course the air is full of rumors as to what

REDUCTION IN THE IRON SCHEDULES.

great loss of revenue from that source, and that the American consumer will get the benefit of the reduction. Whether the same theory will be applied to cotton ties and cotton bagging remains to be seen. It is also asserted that sharp reductions throughout the Iron and steel schedule are to be defended in part by the production of a letter which Andrew Carnegie is said to have written recently to Chairman Wilson, in which such a course is strongly advocated. This letter, it is asserted, Mr. Wilson expects to play as his highest trump card, but it is to be kept back until it can be used with the greatest effect, probably in his speech opening the debate.

Lumber, it is said, is to be placed on the free list in order to placate Mr. Bryan, the Nebraska member of the committee, who is credited with having threatened to instigate a Democratic revoit in the House, if not in the committee itself, in favor of "free raw materials" in general, unless his demand should be compiled with in regard to this particular "raw material." Mr. Whiting, the Michigan member of the committee, is said to have protested most vigorously, but wholy in vain, against the placing of iron ore, lumber and salt on the free list; said to have been dedicated to the free list is kaolin, together with other clays of all kinds.

FREE SILVER LEAD Offe A PROBABILITY.

Washington, Oct. 26.—The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day voted to report favorably the resolution introduced some weeks ago by Mr. Warner for an investigation of the public buildings in New-York City. The committee is authorized to inquire into and report the extent, nature, condition and use of the public buildings and grounds owned or used by the United States at New-York, the rental, if any, paid for their and grounds owned or used by the United States at New-York; the rental, if any, paid for their use; their capacity, fitness and convenience for their respective purposes; what property ewned by the United States at such city should be disposed of, and the terms upon which it should be offered; what additional or other accommodations should be provided, and at what probable cost, and generally such recommendations as the committee may see fit to make, with authority to sit at New-York if it shall be deemed desirable, and \$2,900 is appropriated for the exponses of the investigation. Favorable action upon the bill was agreed to by a practically unanimous vote, although Chairman Hankhead did not vote for it. He did not believe that it was a good time to enter upon an inquiry of that character either at New-York or elsewhere.

The investigation will be made by a sub-commit-

FAVORING THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE. pectorant will accept nothing but THE HOUSE BILL, WITH SOME AMENDMENTS, APPROVED BY THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Washington, Oct. 26.-The Senate Committee or Commerce held a long session this morning for the purpose of considering the bill, already passed by the House, to permit the New-York and New-Jersey bridge companies to erect a bridge across the Hudson River. Senator Hill made an elaborate argument in favor of the bill, and Chief of Engin-eers Casey was before the committee to give testimony relative to the engineering features.

The committee ordered a favorable report of the

bill, with some amendments to be made by Sena-tor Murphy. It authorizes the bridge companies to locate, construct and maintain railroad tracks over such bridge and the approaches, provided that any railroad on any side of the river shall be permitted to connect its tracks with the bridge and its approaches, and shall have equal rights of transit. One amendment provides that all disputed questions shall be decided by the Secretary of War. instead of by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as was provided in the bill as it came from the House. The provision that the location of all the approaches in the city of New-York shall be approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of that city was permitted to stand. Provisions that no railroad shall be operated on the approaches in the city of New-York except on such as have been located with the approach of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and that nothing in the act shall authorize the laying down of any tracks upon the approaches in the city of New-York, except such as might be approved by the same board, were eliminated. A provision was also attached to the last section of the House bill which sets forth that the provisions of subdivision three of this act (which deals with the method of construction and establishes certain requirements) shall be extended to any other bridge company heretofore authorized by Congress to bridge the Hudson River at New-York City, provide that such company shall submit the plans and location of its bridge to the Secretary of War within one year after the passage of this act. Senator Blackburn also appeared before the commistive in advocacy of the bill.

The bridge, if erected under the plans of the company, as set forth in this bill, will be the largest single span in the world by 700 feet. questions shall be decided by the Secretary

JUDGE BOND'S FUNERAL. A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY PRESENT-GOSSIP

AS TO HIS SUCCESSOR. Baltimore, Oct. 26.-The funeral of Chief Judge Hugh Lennox Bond, of the Fourth District, United States Circuit Court, took place this afternoon. Among those present were Chief Justice Fuller, Judge Nathan Goff, of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals; Judge Paul, of Virginia; Judge Shipman, of New-York, and the judges of the Court

of Appeals of Maryland and of the Supreme Court of Baltimore. Fx-Governor Chamberlain, of South of Baltimore. Fx-Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was also present. The burial was at Green Mount Cemetery, this city.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The death of Hugh L. Bond, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, leaves a vacancy for President Cleveland to fill. Judge Bond has held the place for over twenty years, having been appointed by President Grant in 1850. Maryland has had the place so long that it would seem to be in order for the appointment to go further south this time. Virginia will present not less than two names from among her lawyers. One of them will almost certainly be ex-Congressman John A. Buchanan, of the IXth District. Another may be Assistant Attorney-General Holmes Conrad, of Winchester.

A REFORM IN LEGISLATIVE METHODS: BILLS TO BE PRINTED HEREAFTER INSTEAD OF

resentatives to-day passed a concurrent resolu-tion, which, if adopted by the Senate, as it probably will be, will initiate a salutary and needful reform in one branch of legislative business. The resclution has the unanimous support of the joint com-mission appointed by the last Congress to investi-gate and report upon the methods of doing pub-lic business. It provides that, on and after the be-ginning of the regular session in December, the engrossment and enrolment of bills and joint resolutions of Congress shall be done by printsubject that this change will insure greater subject that this accuracy, and will probably result in some reduction of expense. For years there have been complaints on account of errors in the engrossment and enrolment of bills, and these complaints Of course the air is full of rumors as to what Chairman Wilson and his Democratic colleagues have done and propose to do. Among other things it is asserted that wool has been placed on the free list of the draft of the bill just completed, which in all probability is true, as also is also as it assertion that all specific duties on woollen manufactures have been blotted out and the ad valorem rates reduced as low as or lower than they were by the Mills bill of 1888. It is again whispered that while iron ore is on the new free list, coal, upon while iron ore is on the new free list, coal, upon on or so which less labor has been ex-

Washington, Occ. 13 annual report to Secre-tary Herbert.
"The purchase of supplies in all cases from the lowest bidder," he says, "is neither advantageous nor economical, but on the contrary, is productive

Army.

The demands upon the Paymaster-General's Department, or the Rureau of Supplies and Accounts as it is termed officially, was unusually great during the year, owing to the presence in navyyard ports, for very considerable periods, of the largest number of ships witnessed for many years. Tabulated statements appended to the report show about \$50,000,000 was expended or otherwise accounted for during the year.

Washington, Oct. 26.—Charles Shaefer, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, Mexico, telegraphed the State Department to-day that William Bren-

measure reaches that body from the Senate, because of the want of a quorum. General Tracey, chairman of the Steering Committee" of repealers in the House, has been looking into the matter, with the aid of the House officials, especially the postmaster and the assistant sergeant-at-arms. He made a count last night which showed the presence of 261 members of the House in the city. This was a surprise not only to him, but to the others interested. The highest estimate of the number of members in the city yesterday was 115.

You can get the newest thing out in Ferniture for least money at Flint's, 14th-st. and Chave.

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ment to the Repeal bill," said Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means Committee to a Tribune cor-respondent to-day. He continued: "The passage of bill, in my judgment, is all that is required at

the bill, in my judgment, is all that is required at this time to restore confidence and prosperity."

"Do you not think it will be necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds to maintain the gold reserve."

"No. I do not, "Other countries maintain their credit without resorting to such means, and why should not the United States do so? Canada is a gold country, but it never seems to make any sold country. But it never seems to make any sold country. But it never seems to make any sold country. The same thing is true of Holland treasury or not. The same thing is true of Holland and the Putch East Indies and some other countries. Resides if it be found it is necessary to sell thes. Besides if it be found it is necessary to sell the power to do so. That is the opinion of the Attorney-General, Judge Gresham and other eminent lawyers who have investigated the subject, and I suppose there can be no doubt about it."

ADMIRAL STANTON'S FOLLY.

HE VOUCHSAFES NO EXPLANATION OF HIS REMARKABLE CONDUCT.

OFFICIAL CIRCLES STILL UNABLE TO UNDER-STAND HIS ACTION-HIS INSTRUC-TIONS EXPLICIT.

[BY TELEGRAP I TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Oct. 26.-The peremptory removal of of the South Atlantic station was the chief topi of conversation at the Navy Department to-day The surprise of yesterday among naval officials at



COMMODORE OSCAR F. STANTON, U. S. NAVY. rank of a Brazilian officer in open and avowed opposition to his own government, was even greater factory explanation for such a serious error had in his room. She ran in and found him sitting on sonal friends of the Admiral that he would, upon receiving notice of his removal, submit to the Navy Department some explanation of his conduct which might make the affront to the Gov ernment of Brazil appear less serious. The Ad-ministration itself looked rather auxiously for such an explanation in order that it might inform Min-ister Mendonca, and through him the Brazilian Government, that the affront was not premeditated. No excuse or apology has been received however. The case stands to-day as it did yes-Admiral Stanton's conduct in no manner reflects

tion has done will prove satisfactory to Brazil. Surprise among naval officials was still further

essignment to duty.

POSSIELY IT IS ALD FOR PEIXOTO.

FOR THE BELEAGUERED BRAZILIAN.

Although for nearly a week rumors in regard to the purchase of arms and ammunition for the use of the contending parties in Brazil have been current in this city, no real confirmation of them has yet been obtained. Nevertheless, it is practically Film & Co., it is believed. There is also a mysterious Brazilian admiral, Cordovic Macritz, who has been staying at the Brunswick Hotel, in this city, helding conferences there with Senor Salvadore de Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister at Washington; E. W. Very, of the Hotehkiss Company, and men connected with Hrazilian affairs.

The commonly received theory derived from these and other details is that El Cld is to be transformed into a warship, armed with Hotehkiss guns and commanded by Admiral Macritz, propably on Pelyoto's side. Pelyoto may buy all the ships and guns he desires, and take them away in open day-

With the exhibitating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Symp of Figs, is unknown to the fed who have not progressed beyond the eld-time medicines and the cheap substitutes senetimes offered but never accepted by the

light. Mello, however, has not been recognized as a belligerent, and could obtain arms here only by some such subterfuge as that of the Chilians in the case of the Itata.

At the Brazilian Consulate all knowledge of the matter was disclaimed yesterday.

MELLO SAID TO BE LOSING GROUND. OVERNMENT DISPATCHES FROM RIO RECEIVED IN PARIS AND LONDON-THE DRITISH

ADMIRALTY'S DENIAL. Paris, Oct. 26.-The Brazilian delegate here has receive! this dispatch from Rio Janeiro: "The insurgents have suffered severe reverses. Their vessels require extensive repairs, and will be obliged to remain in the lower part of the bay to avoid the fire of the forts. Despite the continued bombardment by the insurgent vessels. Nictheroy still offers heroic resistance."

London, Oct. 26.-The Prazilian Minister here today received a dispatch declaring that the report of a battle between insurgents and Government troops on the Ibicuby River, Rio Grande do Sul, is entirely faise. The dispatch adds that the Government at Rio Janeiro is strong and is well supported throughout the country, and that the cause of the insurgents is losing ground daily. Rio Janeiro is said to be tranquil, business being transacted as usual.

The reports that the Government had instigated an attempt to assassinate Admiral Mello are denied at the Brazilian Legation.

The Admiralty denies the report that Captain Lang, of the British cruiser Sirius, now at Rio Janeiro, lent an engineer and firemen to Admiral Mello. day received a dispatch declaring that the report

F. A. LOVECRAFTS SUICIDE.

A WELL-KNOWN RACING AND THEATRICAL MAN POISONS AND SHOOTS HIMSELF.

HE HAD BECOME DESPONDENT THROUGH OVER-WORK AND WAS MENTALLY DERANGED

-HIS MANY AND VARIOUS BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

Frederick A. Lovecraft committed suicide yes terday morning, in his rooms at the Norfolk apartment-house, at Broadway and Thirtieth-st., drinking carbolic acid. He also fired two shots at his head, but the wounds inflicted would not have caused death. He died in an ambulance on the way to the New-York Hospital, Mr. Lovethe way to the New-York Hospital. All Love craft was well known as a theatrical manager and through his connection with the Coney Island Jockey Club. There is little or no doubt that he was insane at the time of his suicide. His mental and physical health had been bad for a leng time, and probably not a few of his friends were aware that he was in such a condition as

to make the act which he committed possible. To others the surprise was as great as the sorrow Mr. Lovecraft lived in a handsome set of rooms and of late they had been shared with him by his friend, Colonel Henry S. Kearney. His mental condition had become such that it had been de-cided, by the advice of Dr. T. W. Robertson, of No. 28 East Twentieth-st., who had been attending him, to send him to the Middletown Insane Asy-him yesterday. It is thought that he may have me suspicion of this in otion, and that it may have hastened a decrination already formed to kill himself. He had been heard to say several days ago that life was not worth living.

Yesterday morning he refused to come to break fast when he was called, and at about 10:45 o'clock the housekeeper, Mary E. Smith, heard two shots

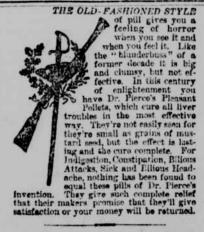


F. A. LOVECBAFT.

the floor, his body falling forward, and with blood

OF HOTCHESS GUNS LOOKS LIKE HELP
FOR THE BELEAGUERED BRAZILIAN.

Mr. Lovecraft, Dr. Kennedy said, was completely broken down from working hard, days and nights and Sundays. Every Sunday he did the work of Mr. Lovecraft had insisted on staying and going on



A plain statement of fact made by the pro-prietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is this: "If we can't cure your Catarrh, no matter how bed your case, we'll pay you \$500 in cash."

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with his work. Dr. Kennedy thought that his nervous exhaustion and despondency were quite enough to account for his act, and he did not believe at all that he was in a condition to be re-sponsible for what he did. He did not believe that there was any paresis.

HIS THEATRICAL CAREER.

Mr. Lovecraft's theatrical career had lasted for many years, and through the whole of it he had been associated with Theodore Moss, the proprietor of Palmer's Theatre and the Star Theatre. He resigned his connection with the Star Theatre some years ago, but continued to be business manager of Palmer's Theatre, in this capacity, since A. M. Palmer became manager of both Mr. Palmer and Mr. Moss. Mr. Moss said yesterlay that he thought Mr. Lovecraft had from time to time been interested in some other theatrical enterprises, but he had none on hand at present. Mr. Moss added that Mr. Lovecraft's honesty in all business affairs was perfect. "You can't say anything too good of him," he said. This was indeed, the universal verdict. Whether Mr. Lovecraft's financial honesty was beyond question.

Mr. Lovecraft had been prominently connected. Mr. Lovecraft's theatrical career had lasted for

was good or not, his financial honesty was beyond question.

Mr. Lovecraft had been prominently connected with the Coney Island Jockey Club since it started. He was clerk of the course, clerk of the scales and assistant treasurer. He was known and liked by almost all the racing men about New-York. The president of the jockey club, James G. K. Lawrence, was seen at his home. No. 45 East Twenty-riffth-st., yesterday. He was able to add little to what has been said of Mr. Lovecraft, except to express his high esteem for him and his deep sorrow at his loss. John G. Heckscher, a member of the Executive Committee of the club, was with Mr. Lawrence, and added his own to the president's commencations. At the office of the jockey club the following official statement was made:

At the office of the Couey Island Jockey Cluv the officers who had just been informed. Mr. Lovecraft's connection with the Coney Island Jackey Club since its inception occupied, however but a small portion of his time. Since the first of the month, when the business of the year was closed, he had been but little at the

of the year was closed, he had been but little at the office, but had been suffering from had health. He was forward, and with blood in his head. She called her who is turn called her was a tively engaged in treatried management.

patents, such as water meters and printing presses, and was a tively engaged in treatrical management.

The John Thomson Press Company, manufacturers of the "Colt's Armory" platen printing presses, has offices at No. 5 Beekman-st. The members of the firm were John Thomson, president; William Thomson, secretary; and Frederick A. Lovecraft, treasurer. Mr. Lovecraft owned three-tenths, or \$20,000. of the company's stock, John Thomson, the president, said yesterday; "I chatted for some time last evening with Mr. Lovecraft at the Engineer's Club, No. 10 West Twenty-ninth-st.; Mr. Lovecraft was a member of the club. We then went to a hotel, where Mr. Lovecraft at the hother-in-law, Mr. Salmons, of Rochester, After an hour's conversation, I went with Mr. Lovecraft on the last two months. I had been urging him to go away and recuperate. For he had been acting as if he would break down entirely if he did not take a rest. Colohel Kearney, of the Board of Electrical Control, and a friend of Mr. Lovecraft, Intended to go to Europe soon, and a tried to induce Lovecraft to go with him. He promised to let me know what he intended to do by this morning, and I left him at about 10:25 o'clock. His friends were concerned about him and they had been doing all in their power to have him leave the city during the summer, but it was of no use. I went to Colonel Kearney's office this morning, and it was astounded to learn that my friend had killed himself. I think that he had worked himself into such a state that he imagined that things were much worke than they really were. He probably lost a little money in the recent stringency, but not any more than the rest of us."

other interest of us."

Other investments.

Mr. Thomson said that if Mr. Lovecraft had lost any money it was not in the printing press company. William Thomson said that Mr. Lovecraft was also a considerable holder of stock in the Thomson Water-Meter Company, of Brooklyn, in which the Thomsons are interested. He is said to have held shares in that company to the par value of \$5,000 or \$50,000. Dr. Robert Kennedy, Jr., the president of the New-York Chemical and Commercial Company, pronounced Mr. Lovecraft's death due to "having too many irons in the fire." The New-York Chemical and Commercial Company is incorporated, and has a capital stock of \$100,000. The office of the company is at No. 61 William-st. and the officers are Dr. Robert Kennedy, Jr., president; F. A. Lovecraft, vice-president; and John E. McDonald, treasurer and Secretary, Dr. Kennedy could not say how much of the stock Mr. Lovecraft owned, because it would necessitate an examination of the books, which could not then be made.

The Allen Advertising Agency was started in September, 1200, by Mr. Lovecraft, Blakely Hall was his partner, it enfertward bought Mr. Hall's was killed at Fordham three months aga, His interest His mannger was Oscar Schoenfield, who was killed at Fordham three months aga, His death brought more of the cares of the agency on Mr. Lovecraft, and on September 23, he sold the business to Frank Seaman. Mr. Lovecraft also had a half interest in the firm of Williamson & Co., manufacturing jewellers, at No. 26 Union Square. He had been connected with the firm since it was formed, ten years ago, he was also connected with the "Truth" Publishing Company.

Mr. Lovecraft was born in Rochester, and was forty-two years old. He came here about twenty years ago with \$10,000 left to him by his father, and began to speculate in Wall Street. In a short time he had \$150,000 and then he lost the whole of it. He then began to engage in numerous enterprises and rapidly retrieved his losses. His wife died about ten years ago in Paris. He leaves a m

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY. the month draws to a close, shows signs of im-provement. The receipts still lag behind those of last October, but pension payments are beginning to show a substantial decrease, and for this month